

Anybody Can Play Piano Book 1:

Narration for the Student Instructional Guide Video on YouTube

The video on YouTube has “hot” links for every page indicated below the video.

The youtube video is meant to be shown to the student with teacher or parent guidance for younger students. Older siblings could also be the “teacher helper”.

Other complementary videos for activities, games, etc. are also included with the “Anybody Can Play piano lessons” Playlist.

AND NOW.....BOOK 1!

The links for the pages that correspond to the youtube video are in red.

PAGE 3: 00:05

We are going to learn how to play a song on the piano, but first we need to learn some things -

like what are these black and white things called?

They are called keys. Keys make things work, so when we push down on one of the keys on a piano, the piano works and makes a sound.

..(D sounds)

Let's find a group of two black keys that are standing right next to each other...like this top group.

Your teacher is going to ask you to circle the groups of two keys standing right next to each other in this drawing on the bottom of the page. Your teacher will help you.

I see two standing together, then 3 standing together. Remember to circle the groups with only the 2 black keys standing together. Now you are going to use red crayons or something else red like a red clothes pin, and put one on each white key sitting in the middle of every 2 black key group on your piano keyboard. Find every one of them. Now play each of those keys with your red object on the key one time...any finger you want to use. Go from one end of the keyboard to the other.

(Ds played on piano) I just have a small keyboard. Big pianos would have way more Ds

Piano keys have names - just like we do. It is much easier to call someone by name than to say "That person over there with the red and white striped tee shirt." And it is much easier to call that white key D, then to say that white key sitting in the middle of the 2 black key group! And, every white key on the piano that is sitting in the middle of the 2 black key group has the same name...D.

Do you know how to draw a D? Trace over those Ds. Do you see the D with the red and blue arrows? Start at that little star and draw down the line of that D in the direction of the red arrow. Then go back to the little star and draw around the other shape on the D in the direction of the blue arrow. Now draw around the other Ds in the same way.

PAGE 4: 02:44

page 4

Here is our two black key group again. Now we see that the white keys beside the two black key groups have their names on the drawing of the keys. The key named C also has a blue number 1 on the key.

Hmm, there is a little pointer hand down below and a blue number 1 is on the thumb. So, I guess we are going to pretend that our right hand thumb is blue. And, I'll tell you something else. That blue number 1 finger is the finger that is going to play on the C key in our song that we are going to learn to play!

The white key on the other side of the 2 black key group is named E and both the letter E and a green number 3 are on the key. So, I guess we are going to pretend our tall middle finger is a green finger 3 and that green 3 finger is going to play on that E in our song.

Our D is going to be played by our pretend red finger 2. That is a really easy finger to use.

Tap your blue 1 finger on that drawing of the C key.

Tap your red 2 finger on the D key.

Tap your green 3 finger on the E key.

Tap on your finger tip with your fingers kind of curved if you can. The little pointer hand below the 2 black key group has a flat hand. We call that star position. Piano players do not play with their fingers flat

like that - would be way to hard. It is much easier to play on the tips of your fingers.

To get your fingers used to touching with the tips, put your hand flat on the table...star hand...like the little pointer hand. Now pretend you have a balloon lifting up the back of your hand and arm, but keep your finger tips on the table. They will slide closer together. Don't let that balloon lift too high. We just want a little tiny curve. When we hold our hand that way, we call it piano playing position.

I drew some lines. Your fingers curve like that red line and just have to push down a little bit to play a key, but your thumb stays straight like the blue line, just goes up and down to play keys. You are doing a good job.

Oh, we have letters to trace. That C starts at the little star, goes the direction of the blue arrow and almost makes a circle. Trace around all the Cs very carefully.

The E has a bunch of straight lines. Start at the little star and draw that straight line going down in the direction of the green arrow. Go back to the star and draw the line in the direction of the red arrow, then the line in the direction of the blue arrow, then the line in the direction of the brown arrow. Make sure those lines all touch each other. Trace around all each of these Es.

Now go to the piano, find any D, put your red finger on the D and play the D.

Now play the C with your blue finger 1.

Now play the E with your green finger 3.

Practice doing this with lots of 2 black key groups - ones that sound super high, super low, and in the middle.

Here is how it sounds in the middle D, C, E...now higher D, C, E...now way lower D, C, E. Try to keep those fingers in the piano playing position if you can.

Those fingers don't always cooperate, but they will if you keep trying.

PAGE 5: 07:03

Have you ever seen shapes like these before? These are called notes and in music that is written down on paper, notes show us which key to play and how long to hold each key down.

Those top 4 notes are called quarter notes. That squished round part of the note is called the note head. I always say it looks more like a foot, but sometimes notes are upside down in music - then it looks like a head. That tall straight line is called a stem. Flowers grow on the top of stems and many of those flower stems go straight up and down just like this quarter note stem.

Quarter notes just walk walk walk walk.

Let's tap on those quarter notes as we say walk walk walk walk

The notes at the bottom of the page almost look like quarter notes, but that note head is empty. Making that little change in the way the note looks turns the note into what is called a half note. Half notes take up as much time as 2 quarter notes, so when we tap through these notes we are going to have to say walk wait. Are you ready?

Let's tap.

Walk wait, walk wait, walk wait, walk wait.

So remember, quarter notes just walk walk walk but half notes walk wait, walk wait, walk, wait

PAGE 6: 08:53

Page 6 sure has lots of different stuff on it!

That box at the top is actually showing us the first part of our first song, Hot Cross Buns. The fingers that we are going to use are our green 3, our red 2, and our blue 1 hmm, there is a dash after that 1. I wonder what that means.

Let's look at that line of boxes. They are called beat boxes. The little green box has the word walk in it, so the note for that box will be a quarter note. The red box is also a walk box - another quarter note.

But then there are two blue boxes and the first says walk and the second one says wait - ahh a half note will be played.

And then at the bottom of the page are 2 quarter notes and 1 half note.

Let's look at the big box at the top of the page again. We see our finger numbers and each finger number has a little cartoon note above it, and the finger numbers are also sitting on beat boxes.

So again, green finger 3 will be playing a quarter note, red finger 2 will be playing another quarter note, and blue finger 1 will be playing a half note, so that blue finger 1 will have to hold the piano key down longer. And did you notice, that blue dash line behind the blue number 1 in the box is over the beat box that says wait, so when we see a dash after a finger number, that means we need to wait.

I think we are ready to practice our song!

PAGE 7: 10:49

That big dotted box at the bottom of the page is the Stand Up Box for part 1 of our song Hot Cross Buns. Carefully cut it out - or have your helper cut it out for you.

Find a 2 black key group on the piano keyboard and stand it up behind the keys.

Put your right hand in position so your red 2 finger is on that easy to find D, and your blue 1 finger is on C, and your green 3 finger is on E.

Now play green 3,

Now play red 2,

Now play blue 1 wait.

Do this bunches of times so your fingers can do this easily...and you can play this part without having to look at your Stand Up Box. Play this part in different parts of your piano keyboard. There are lots of 2 black key groups. And it's fun to hear a song in different places.

PAGE 8: 11:54

While you are working on this part of Hot Cross Buns on page 8 we have some little notes that we have to turn into quarter and half notes.

The four notes at the top of the page are right side up. Trace around all four notes, then turn two of them into quarter notes. Turn the other two into half notes - oh, don't have to do anything to them. They are already half notes.

The four half notes at the bottom of the page are upside down. Trace over them and turn three of them into quarter notes so you will have one half note and 3 quarter notes.

PAGE 7 again: 12:32

Page 7 again.

Let's cut out our part 2 of our song now and put that Stand UP Box behind a set of 2 black keys on our piano keyboard. Whoa! Part 2 is exactly the same as part 1! All we have to do is play this part two times in a row. You can probably do this pretty soon...just have to remember not to stop in between.

It's walk walk walk wait walk walk walk wait
Remember, we always want to play parts of our songs so well that we do not have to use our Stand UP Box.

I would also like you to play and sing these two parts. The words are the same for both parts too! The words are Hot cross buns - hot cross buns -.

PAGE 9:13:26

On page 9 our Stand Up Box is at the top of the page. Those little cartoon notes really look funny.

Let's look at the notes at the bottom of the page. There is a quarter note and a funny kind a flag. When that flag is hung onto the quarter note stem, the note becomes an eighth note and eighth notes go 2 times as fast as quarter notes, so we say run run run run. Now we know the names of quarter notes, half notes and eighth notes.

Oh, but those cartoon notes do not look like that eighth note on the bottom of the page. Eighth notes take up so much room when they are lined up, that the little flags get stretched out and turned in a banner that connects the notes. The banner stops at the last note.

So our blue finger 1 plays 4 eighth notes in a row on one key and our red finger 2 plays 4 eighth notes in a row on a different piano key. Let's tap through this part now - blue finger one on the blue 1 and red finger 2 on the red 2. I will be making a tapping sound - one tap for each beat box, but you will say run 2 times for each beat box.

Are you ready? Go run run run run run run run run

Let's do that again. ready? run run run run run run run run

Now let's do it saying the words of the song: one a pen-ny two a pen-ny

That part is really fun to play!

Cut out your Stand up Box and play this part until your fingers can do it easily and do not need the Stand Up Box for help.

Then...play part 1, part 2, and part 3 in a row without stopping in between.

Then.. play and sing or say the words as you play.

PAGE 10: 15:41

While you are working on part 3 of Hot Cross Buns, you can also take some time to play a matching game on page 10.

Look at that top row of boxes. The first box is bigger than the others. What you need to do is find notes in the line of the smaller boxes and circle each note that looks like that first note in the bigger box. If you would rather, instead of drawing a circle around the notes that are the same, you can put a big X over the notes that are NOT the same.

Do the same matching game with the other rows of boxes.

PAGE 11: 16:23

At the top of page 11 is a box that looks like our Stand Up Box for the first parts of Hot Cross Buns...has the little cartoon notes and the finger numbers and dash that are the correct colors...but the beat boxes below the finger numbers are not outlined with the finger colors and they have numbers in them.

There are 4 boxes in a row. We have had 4 boxes in a row in our Stand UP Boxes for every part of Hot Cross Buns. Songs are always made with parts like our Stand UP Boxes. Each part of Hot Cross Buns is 4 beat boxes long.

Sooo, our first quarter note played with green finger 3 plays with beat box 1, and our 2nd quarter note played with red 2 finger is played with beat box 2, and our half note played with our blue finger 1 is played with beat boxes 3 and 4.

Let's tap the quarter notes and half note in the box with the green outline. Tap on the notes while counting the boxes. Just keep your finger on the half note down while counting boxes 3 and 4. Ready? Go
1 2 3 4

Now look at those eighth notes. If you look carefully, there are 2 eighth notes standing on each box.

First let's just say the beat numbers, but not tap for each eighth note. So when you tap say the beat number when your finger touches the table and say "and" when your finger is up in the air Are you ready? go 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & again, but this time tap for the eighth notes which means you will tap on each beat number and ALSO when you say the word "and" Ready? Go

You heard me playing a piano key for the eighth notes as I counted the beats.

Now I want you to try that too. Count the 4 beats 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & while playing a key for the eighth notes.

Ready? go 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & good

Now look at those 2 sets of eighth notes on the bottom set of the beat boxes. They are joined with a banner instead of flags on each note. They are much less crowded looking.

PAGE 12: 19:24

Another tracing game on page 12. You need to make these gray outline notes look like the notes at the top of the page - one quarter note, one half note, one eighth note with a flag, and two eighth notes with a banner connecting them.

PAGE 13: 19:43

Here is our whole Hot Cross Buns song on page 13 in just 2 Stand Up Boxes because part 4 is just like parts 1 and 2! Easy.

Look at the size of the beat boxes under the finger numbers. The beat boxes under the eighth notes are exactly the same size as the beat boxes under the quarter and half note box. The beat boxes for the eighth notes have a dotted line in the middle to remind you to

count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & so those eighth notes are exactly the correct length.

These Stand Up Boxes have the numbers for the beat boxes below the finger numbers. Cut them out and use them if you wish.

Play parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 in a row lots of times until you can go to the piano, find a 2 black key group really quickly and play the whole song with the correct rhythm and without any Stand Up Box helping you.

And, also sing or say the words as you play - makes the song more fun that way. If you sing, do play the song in the middle part of your keyboard so the sounds are near where your voice is. This would be a bit high...and this would be a bit too low. This is about right.

PAGE 14: 21:18

These all look like half notes on page 14. Turn one into a half note, turn another one into an 8th note, and turn two of them into two 8th notes that would be played in a row. With the upside down half notes, turn one into a half note, 2 into joined eighth notes, and one into a quarter note.

PAGE 15: 21:43

Page 15 is showing you what music looks like when it is written down. The little pointer hand under the drawing of the keyboard is showing you the 3 keys that are for Hot Cross Buns. When music is written down it shows you exactly which 3 black key group you need to use.

This is how Hot Cross buns sounds when it is played in the place the music is telling us to play it...good place I think. (Hot Cross Buns played on the piano)..

All I want you to do on this page is to look at those notes in the music. The note heads for the parts with the 2 quarter notes and 1 half note are slanting down. So when the sound of our song goes down, the note heads in music go down, so we can see the shape of the sound of our song. The notes in the bottom box are closer together, but they are in the same places on those lines - just had less space.

Now look at those 8th notes. The first set of 4 8th notes in the blue box is played on C. The second set of four 8th notes in the red box that is just a little bit higher is played on D - a sound just a little bit higher than the C. The 2 sets together run evenly from start to finish.

PAGE 16: 23:22

Oh, another game page on page 16.

The top two quarter notes need to be turned into 8th notes with flags. and the first two quarter notes at the bottom need to be turned into a set of 8th notes with a banner. The next two quarter notes need to be quarter notes - guess we don't have to do anything with them. They are already quarter notes!

PAGE 17: 23:48

On page 17 we have three keyboard drawings - wow.

The top drawing has a 2 black key group circled in red. Find another 2 black key group and circle it like the first one.

The middle drawing has a 3 black key group circled in green. There are 2 white keys in the middle of that group. Find another 3 black key group and circle.

And now the bottom keyboard. That one has a 2 black key group AND a 3 black key group circled together with brown. That is called a 5 black key group. Find the other 5 black key group and circle it. I think we are getting ready to play the piano in different places.

PAGES 18 and 19: 24:38

This keyboard on page 18 is missing a bunch of keys!

Ahh, there are bunches of black key groups that need to be cut out. Set them on the keyboard that's missing keys all in the proper places. There needs to be a 2 black key group, then a 3 black key group, then another 2 black key group, then another 3 black key group.

VIDEO: 25:12

Watch this short little video

PAGES 18 and 19: 26:04

You got it - 2, 3, 2, 3, across the whole piano! There are extra groups so not all of them are going to be put on that keyboard. When you have the keys in the proper place, glue or tape them down carefully.

PAGE 20: 26:24

Here is a drawing of our pointer right hand. All the fingers are there. 1 is blue, 2 is red, 3 is green, and 4 is brown and 5 is pink. Let's play a tapping game.

Tap blue 1 one time

Tap green 3 two times

Tap pink 5 one time

Tap red 2 four times

Tap brown 4 one time

Keep playing this game with your teacher or helper. Remember those numbers and colors.

Color that hand and handles your favorite colors. Maybe color those fingernails to match the finger colors??

Keep playing tapping games with your finger numbers and colors so you get really good at it and immediately know the number and color when someone touches your finger...another good game!

PAGE 21: 27:38

Another tracing game...

We saw these 3 shapes on that music page for Hot Cross Buns. One of those shapes was sitting at the beginning of each of those sets of lines. It is called a treble clef. When you see the treble clef at the beginning of those sets of lines it almost always means you need to play whatever notes are there with your right hand.

Have fun learning to draw treble clefs! Follow the steps at the top of the page. Notice, you start at the bottom, go up and swirl around.

You are probably wondering who that little bumblebee is. He is Busy Buzzy Bumblebee. He's in some other of my books and apps so he shows up every now and then to help. Notice his little gloves are

the colors of our fingers and since he doesn't have five little arms, he sometimes makes one of his shoes pink to remind us that we need to remember all our 5 colors.

PAGE 22: 28:44

Here are new Stand Up Boxes on page 22. The bottom one is part 1. Cut it out, stand it up behind a 5 black key group. In fact you may want to cut out both Stand Up Boxes and put them side by side since part 2 just plays with pink finger 5 three times in a row. Be careful - that last note is a half note - gets two beat boxes.

Place your hands on the keys - find that red 2 on D again. This song just walks from blue finger one all the way up to pink finger five. If your hand is not big enough to spread out over all those keys, just keep moving your hand a little bit as you go up those keys. Try to remember to curve your fingers and push down each key with your finger tip if you can. Some fingers are harder to control, but if you keep trying they start learning how to do what you want easily. Brown finger 4 is sometimes a hard finger to play. Don't worry. They all start working well after we use them bunches of times. They just have to learn to walk.

PAGE 23: 30:06

Another game we can do while we are learning to play the first part of our Walking Song.

Here are those lines we saw in our Hot Cross Buns music. Look carefully on your page and you will see a dotted red line going through the middle on the note head on the first quarter note. The line on each side is also red. That quarter note note head is sitting right on top of that line. Since the note head is covering the line, I made the red line dotted to show you where the line was behind that note head. When note heads cover a line in this way with the line right in the middle of the note head, we call that kind of note a line note.

Find all the note heads that are sitting on top of lines and circle them. Sometimes the quarter note will be upside down...we just have to pay attention to where the note head happens to be.

PAGE 24: 31:08

This part of our Walking Song page 24 has us starting on a G key with our pink 5 finger and walking back down a finger at a time back to C.

Cut out that Part 3 and stand it up behind a 5 black key group. If you wish, use parts 3 AND 4 like you did on Parts 1 and 2. Play these parts until your fingers work well and you do not need the Stand Up Boxes in order to play this properly.

Remember that top G of Part 2 and the bottom C in Part 4 are both half notes - walk wait. The rest of the notes are quarter notes that just walk walk walk.

Play the whole song when you can.

1 Am Wal- king up to G - Now I'm wal- king down to C - .
Those 5 notes that you have learned to use in your I Am Walking Song are called the C Major 5 finger hand position.

PAGE 25: 32:33

Oh, another kind of note. This first note head is between 2 lines. It is called a space note because it is sitting in the space between 2 lines. Space notes can also hang below a line with just the top of their note head touching the line above...or they can just sit down on a line with no line above. ALL notes are space notes UNLESS the note head is sitting on top of a line, covering up that line with its note head. Circle all the space notes.

PAGE 26: 33:11

Here is our Walking Song written down in music. When songs are written down that way we call that music notation...another couple words to remember now. music notation. You hear that word "note" in the longer word, notation.

Look at those note heads. As the song sounds go up, the note heads are going up a step at a time. When the sound stays the same, the note heads are in a straight line. When the sound goes down, the note heads go down a step at a time, then stay in the same place when the sound stays the same.

PAGE 27: 33:56

We see our quarter note - the note that gets one beat - just walks
And, we see our half note - the note that gets two beats - just walk
waits

That bigger note looks like a half note, but just has an added dot
behind the notehead.

That dot adds another beat, so that note gets 3 beats - walk wait wait.
We call that note a dotted half note.

PAGE 28: 34:31

Another new song - one about butterflies

This song is played with that C Major 5 finger hand position just like
our I Am Walking song.

Playing a song in the C Major 5 finger hand position does not
mean you have to be touching every key the whole time you are
playing the song. Some of you have hands that are too small to do
that. You just have to move your hand as you play the different keys.
When I started playing the piano my hand was smaller than the C
Major 5 finger hand position for a long time. It is not a problem.

Look at part 1 at the bottom of the page. It doesn't have 4 beat
boxes in a row It has two sets of 3 beat boxes. So, Fluttering
Butterflies is a song written with sets of 3 beat boxes, not 4.

Do not stop between the sets of boxes though even if there is a
little space in the drawing.

Cut out Stand Up Box part 1. Stand it up behind a 5 black key
group. Play it until your fingers work well. Did you notice? It starts just
like Hot Cross Buns only blue finger one is also playing a quarter note
in this song, not a half note like in Hot Cross buns.

Play this part until it is easy, and you do not need the Stand Up
Box. Play it on different 5 black key groups. This song probably
sounds good at the higher sounds since it is about butterflies.

OK, now cut out Stand Up Box part 2. Look....the first set of 3 beat
boxes is the same as part 1. that's easy. The second set of 3 beat
boxes just shows pink finger 5, which will be playing on the G. But,
that pink 5 has 2 dashes behind it meaning wait wait and a dotted half
note above the pink 5. So the last note in part 2 gets held for the

whole set of 3 beat boxes. Play this set making SURE that you hold that G key down for 3 beats before you lift up your finger tip.

Now play parts one and two.

Flu-ter-ing-but-ter-flies-Up-in the sky - -

PAGE 29: 37:12

Now a beat box game.

Each of these bigger boxes has a set of 4 beat boxes with notes above the beat boxes. The first box with the blue outlined beat boxes has four notes. They look like half notes, so each half note gets 2 of those beat boxes.

The first one would get beat box 1 and 2 and the second one would get beat box 3 and 4..and there would be 2 half notes left over. These 4 notes need to be turned into different kinds of notes. Since there are 4 notes and 4 beat boxes, each note needs to only use one box. What kind of notes just walk walk walk?- the ones that get only one beat? Turn those 4 notes into the correct kind of notes.

The second box with the red outlined beat boxes has only 3 notes. If we let that first note that looks like a half note use boxes 1 and 2, we will have 2 notes left over and 2 beat boxes...Ahh, again we need to make those last two notes the kind that just use one beat box. You know what kind of note only gets one beat, so turn those 2 last notes into one beat notes

There are 4 more big boxes with little sets of beat boxes inside them. Change those notes above those sets of beat boxes so the number of beats for the notes is the same as the number of beats in the set of beat boxes below those notes.

PAGE 30: 42:22

There's a tapping game at the top of this page.

I will tap even beats and you can touch each note as you count the number of beats for that note. Are you ready? I will tap two times before we begin so you know how long my taps are going to be.

tap tap 1 1 1&1 2 1 2 3

Play this game with your teacher or helper or with other students if you can.

Now look at the bottom Stand UP Box - part 3 of Fluttering Butterflies. The two 3 beat boxes are the same.. Cut it out and stand it up behind a 5 black key group. Line up your fingers in the C Major 5 finger hand position - remember your 2 finger finds D, then all the other fingers know what keys to play.

Play this part until you do not need the Stand UP Box. Remember, do not stop in between those 2 three beat boxes.

When you can play part 3 well, play parts 1, 2 and 3 in a row. Remember that last G in part two is a dotted half note so it gets 3 beats. All the other notes are quarter notes.

PAGE 31: 40:28

While you are working on those first 3 parts, let's look at page 31.

The top of the page has those 5 music lines with a treble clef at the beginning. One of the lines is red under the treble clef. And do you see those little curved blue arrows? That last swirly part of the treble clef is swirling around that red line. See the numbers 1 and 2? That line the treble clef is swirling around is the second line from the bottom.

The line note that sits on top of that line - covering up the line with its note head - is a G. If you have a big piano, start at the top - way to the right - and start counting the 3 black key groups - just the THREE black key groups, no two black key groups. That G on line 2 is the G in the middle of the fourth 3 black key group. It is the middle 3 black key group on the piano. It sounds like this. If you have a smaller keyboard this 3 black key group with this special G is probably in the middle, but make sure it sounds like this. Some keyboards are different.

This is our Famous G. So our treble clef has two names - treble clef or G clef because it is showing us where this Famous G is. Circle all those Famous Gs on that little game sheet. No matter what kind of note it is, if its note head covers that second line of music with the treble clef at the beginning, it is our Famous G.

PAGE 30 again: 42:22

When you can play part 3 of Fluttering Butterflies, cut out part 4. Hmm. That first 3 beat box is the same as the two 3 beat boxes on part 3.

And the last 3 beat box has only one note - a dotted half note which uses up all 3 beats and is played with our blue 1 finger on C. Play part 4 until it is easy, then play the whole song from start to finish.

The parts of the song are all easy at this point. You just have to remember how many times to play parts and how those repeated parts end. Singing the words helps.

I'm going to show you Fluttering Butterflies on a video with little KK singing first the words for you, then the finger colors. Sing along with her.

KK VIDEO: 43:17

When you learn a song so it is easy it is always a good idea to play and sing - either the words or finger colors.

PAGE 32: 43:52

Here we see Fluttering Butterflies written in what is called music notation - which means the notes are put in the proper places on those five lines of the treble clef -those lines and the treble clef are called the treble staff.

So you see those tall plain straight lines in between the notes? Those lines make boxes. Each of those boxes in music is called a measure. We measure lots of things - like in inches - this page is 11 inches tall.

Each of those music measures has notes that add up to 3 beats and 3 beats only. There is that measure line after every set of 3 beats. Every set of 3 beats in this song is called what? a measure. Those dotted half notes are 3 beats long so they are all by themselves in their measure

There are 1...2...3...4...5...6.7...8.. measures in the song Fluttering Butterflies.

PAGE 33: 45:09

Here are pointer hands for both of our hands with colored finger numbers. We should know our right hand numbers by now. Blue 1, red 2, green 3, brown 4 and pink 5.

The other pointer hand - the left hand has different colors on the fingers. If we hold our hands like we are going to clap, our fingers match. ..thumbs are together, pointer fingers are together, tall middle fingers are together, ring fingers are together, and little fingers are together. In music when we see numbers under or above notes, they are these finger numbers.

If we play a song like Hot Cross Buns with our right hand, in order to play the same melody with our left hand with the same finger numbers, we would have to hold our hand upside down!

We play Hot Cross Buns with our right hand fingers 1, 2, and 3 that we colored blue, red and green. If we want to play Hot Cross buns with our left hand we have to use fingers 5, 4, and 3 - at least finger 3 is the same.

So we color coded those finger numbers to make it easy to play the same song with either hand. Hot Cross buns is played with fingers that are blue, red, and green.

Blue fingers are way on the left end of our hands, red is next, green is next, brown is next, and the pink fingers are way on the right side of our hands.

If we put our hands together piggy back our colors match. If we put our hands together like we are going to clap, our finger numbers match.

Color those pointer hands. Practice tapping same color fingers. Practice tapping same finger numbers. It will probably take some time before you remember which is which easily - always practice with this page so you are sure you are tapping the correct fingers.

PAGE 34: 47:22

Ahhh, the reason we learned about our left hand. We are going to play our Walking Song with our left hand now. Our left hand is going to play in a C Major 5 finger position that is lower in sound than we have been playing with our right hand.

Put your right hand in the C Major 5 finger hand position where your pink finger 5 is on our Famous G. Then place your left hand on the C Major 5 finger position on the next lower set. You don't have to leave your right hand touching the keys... just used it to find the place for your left hand.

Now cut out the Stand Up Box for part 1 - and part 2 if you wish. Stand them up behind the proper keys on your piano keyboard. Starting with your left hand finger 5 -which is blue - walk up one key at a time with your left fingers. They may not like to work as well as your right hand fingers are working because they have not been doing anything yet. So be patient with them.

Try to play on their finger tips. And, play bunches of times until it is easy for those fingers.

As you are working on these first 2 parts of your Walking Song with your left hand, take a break sometime and lets look at page 35.

PAGE 35: 48:50

Here's another game.

You already know how to play this game. Circle the notes that match the first bigger note in each line..or cross out the ones that do not match.

PAGE 36: 49:02

Now cut out the part 3 on page 36.. and part 4 right away if you wish.

Place your Stand Up Boxes in the proper place on your keyboard and starting with your left hand thumb - which is pink - walk down these keys one at a time.

Remember to play that last blue finger 5 three times in a row and hold the last key down for 2 beats because it is a half note.

Play your Walking Song lots of times so it becomes super easy...then, try playing your walking song with both your hands at the same time. Just put both your hands in the C Major 5 finger hand position, start on C with both hands, walk up to G G G wait then back down to C C C wait.

POINTER HANDS: 50:13

Our little flat star shaped pointer hands are going to show you the keys and fingers to use when using both hands at once. When you play this song, remember to use curved fingers since you have real hands.

Blue Red Green Brown Pink, Pink, Pink wait

Pink Brown Green Red Blue, Blue, Blue wait

PAGE 37: 50:57

Another game to play on page 37 while we are still working on our Walking Song...

I see a quarter note. How many beats do quarter notes get? yes, one. Then I see a funny looking shape. It is called a quarter rest. It also gets one beat, but you have to be quiet for that one beat. Shhh. It is a bit hard to draw, so when we draw quarter rests we make them like the one that looks like a long skinny z with a half a heart at the bottom.

Trace over all the quarter rests - big and small - the arrows on that one at the top show you how to do it.

PAGE 38: 51:43

I thought you might like to see how our Walking Up to G and Walking Down To C looked like in music notation.

On those lines with the treble clef at the beginning circled in bright pink we see those note heads moving up - staying the same, then moving down, then staying the same. Notice also that little box with the treble clef and hand in it. It is showing you a right hand, that hand that usually plays the notes after a treble clef sign.

When we look at the lines with the bass clef at the beginning with the blue square around them, we see note heads going up, then staying the same, then going down, then staying the same. Again, notice the box outlined in blue showing the bass clef and a little hand - this time the left hand since most of the time when you see that bass clef, you generally use your left hand to play those notes on the piano keys.

This is how the music notation looks when we use the C Major 5 finger hand position for the right hand that lands on our Famous G and how the bass clef notes look when we use the C Major 5 finger hand position next to the right hand C Major 5 finger hand position.

And there's our treble clef and bass clef in the middle of the page.

PAGE 39: 53:10

Oh, on page 39 Busy Buzzy Bumblebee is showing us how to draw a bass clef now. They are much easier to draw than the treble clefs! Just follow the red arrows, then draw those 2 little circles and fill them in with black, just like a quarter note note head. Trace over those other two bass clefs on the page as well.

PAGE 40: 53:35

Now we get to play a song that switches from the right hand to the left hand, back to the right hand, then whatever hand you wish to use. That should be interesting.

There are some half sized beat boxes drawn below the finger numbers - just makes it a bit easier to remember that those 8th notes only get half of a regular box.

Cut out that Stand Up Box for part one and stand it up behind the C Major 5 finger hand position so your right hand pink finger 5 is on the Famous G key. The notes are 8th notes, but when you land on blue finger 1 on C, that note is a quarter note and takes up all of beat box 3. Then there is a quarter rest, so we don't make a sound during beat box 4.

Play this while counting slowly at first so your fingers get used to this part, and then start counting more quickly.

Play this part until it is easy and you do not need the Stand Up Box, but remember everything correctly...which means it's memorized.

PAGE 41: 54:53

page 41 Another tracing game

Do this during the time you are also working on your Rain Song.

This is a funny looking shape. Just like with the quarter rest, when we draw this shape we make it like the bright pink line inside the second shape. These are 8th rests. We are quiet for only half of a beat!

Trace over those grey 8th rests...fill in those little circles at the beginning.

PAGE 40 again: 55:26

Back to page 40

When you play part 1 easily, cut out Stand Up Box for part 2. Place it to the left of the C Major 5 finger hand position where you played the right hand part 1 because this part is played with the left hand.

That little keyboard at the top of the page is showing you that these two parts are played in two different places on the piano keyboard.

Now you start with your left hand thumb which is left hand pink 1, and go down to your left hand blue 5 on C. The rhythm is the same as you just did with your right hand....Four 8th notes, then a quarter note, then a quarter rest.

Play this a lot with your left hand until you can play it easily while running down those notes rather quickly. Then, play parts one and two... remember four 8th notes in a row, 1 quarter note, then 1 quarter rest for each part...Don't forget that quarter rest between the parts.

PAGE 42: 56:33

page 42

Oh, part 3 is just like part 1 with the right hand. Cut this part 3 out and play it a few times, then play part 1, part 2, and part 3 all in a row without having to use your Stand UP Boxes.. Remember that quarter rest in between each part.

As soon as it is easy to run from G to C going back and forth with your right hand, then left hand, then right hand again, take a look at part 4. **57:07**

Those are the final drips and drops from the rain. You can pick your spots on the keyboard for playing those 8th notes.

Look at the beat boxes - 2 eighth notes in the first box, then a quarter rest in the second box, then another 8th note followed by a quarter rest that takes up the last half of beat box 3 and the first half of beat box 4 and then another 8th note. It is a bit tricky to count that rhythm. (piano playing)

Play this part until you can play it easily with the proper rhythm and then....the whole song without any Stand UP Boxes
If you would like to be creative, you can play these last four notes that are for rain drops anywhere you would like on the piano keyboard. Just make sure the rhythm is the same and the last note is on a C.

PAGE 43: 58:08

Page 43

Here we see our Rain is Running Fast song in music notation. Look at those blue and red arrows under the notes. When the sound goes down those note head move downwards as well just like we have seen before in our other songs.

And here are those quarter rests circled in orange showing us that certain beats are silent - no sound.

Then there are teeny black boxes - the ones with a bright pink box around them - hanging below that 4th line from the bottom of the staff. Those are whole rests. That means the whole set of four beats in that measure are totally quiet.

Did you notice those little dots under the note heads in that last measure? That makes the notes staccato notes. Staccato means we are just supposed to tap those notes - just like little rain drops. The word staccato will be a bit hard to remember. No problem....After you learn more songs with staccato notes in them you will remember the word staccato and what the word staccato means.

Count the measures. Remember they look kind of like beat boxes with those tall lines. There are four measures in this song.

PAGE 44: 59:37

page 44 This song looks different.

We are going to play two keys at the same time with our left hand. Those keys are not in that C Major hand position. This time our hand

will be shifted one key over to the right. Our left hand blue 5 will be on D and our left hand pink 1 finger will be on A...so now we get to play on the key named A.

Cut out the Stand Up Box for part one. Place it behind the 5 black key group that you used for the left hand of the Rain Song. Now put your left hand in position..little finger on D, thumb on A. Play those two keys at the same time to make the drum sound. They take up one beat box, so they are quarter notes.

Play 4 drum sounds in a row lots of times so your left hand gets used to playing 2 keys at the same time.

Also practice your right hand by itself too. Your right hand is in the C Major 5 finger hand position and you will use red finger 2 on D, green finger 3 on E and brown finger 4 on F. Play that 4 2 2 2 part until it is easy to play that set of keys.

When you can do both hands easily, put them together. The right hand keys play the same time as the drum keys the left hand plays. Be very steady in your beats.

As soon as you can play part 1, cut out Stand Up Box for Part 2 - Oh, it is the same as part 1. OK, now do parts 1 and 2 in a row with a very steady beat. This sounds good. Play bunches of times until it is super easy for your hands.

PAGE 45: 01:01:49

page45

Notes right side up and upside down -and it's a tracing game...

One of those first two notes is just upside down. Finish those notes so they look like real quarter notes.

One of those last two sets of 8th notes joined with a banner is also just upside down. Finish those also so they look like real 8th notes.

But now look at those two bigger eighth notes. That first is like a quarter note with that flag attached to the top of the stem - where that little red arrow is. When we turn the 8th note upside down, the arrow flips to the note head side. That little blue arrow is going the same direction as the red arrow on the right side up 8th note.

Guess it was just decided that the upside down 8th note would look too strange or something.

Finish those 8th notes now too so they look like real 8th notes. When you draw an upside down 8th note, always remember that flag goes under the note head.

PAGE 46: 01:02:57

page 46

Now cut out Stand UP Box for part 3. The drums are still drumming with very steady beats. The keys to be played with the right hand play with those drum beats again. They are all quarter notes.

Play this part until easy, then play parts 1, 2, and 3 in a row. Be really steady with those beats and don't stop between parts. As soon as you can play those three parts, look closely at Stand Up Box4

Here the left hand keeps playing those drum keys very steadily, but the right hand is playing a couple half notes, so right hand brown finger 4 plays with the drum sound for beat box 1, then the drum sound plays alone for beat box 2, then the right hand red finger 2 plays with the drum sound for beat box 3 and again the drum sound plays alone for beat box 4. Remember to hold the keys that are for the half notes down for 2 beats.

Cut out Stand Up Box for part 4. Play this until it is easy, then play parts 3 and 4 until they are super easy, then play parts 1,2,3 and 4.

PAGE 47: 01:04:26

Page 47

Have you noticed a couple numbers standing next the the treble or bass clef in the music notation for our songs? These two numbers stacked one on top of the other are called the time signature.

The top number tells us how many beats are in a measure. And the bottom number tells us what kind of note gets 1 beat. Here we see a time signature with a 4 on the top. That little green arrow is pointing to 4 beat boxes to remind us that there are 4 beats per measure when that number 4 is on the top of the time signature. And that little red arrow is pointing from the bottom 4 of the time signature

to a quarter note standing on top of one beat box to remind us that quarter notes get 1 beat. We call this 4/4 time.

The other time signature has a 3 on the top - and that little blue arrow is pointing to 3 beat boxes to remind us that there are only 3 beats per measure just like in our song Fluttering Butterflies. Again, the red arrow is pointing from the bottom 4 to a quarter note on top of one beat box to remind us that quarter notes get 1 beat. We call this 3/4 time.

Once in awhile other types of notes get one beat, but not too often. Most of the time the bottom number will be a 4.

PAGE 48: 01:06:04

page 48

This looks just like the stand up boxes for parts 1 and 2.

OK, let's play parts 1, 2, 3, 4, then parts 5 and 6 which are the same as parts 1 and 2. You don't even have to cut out those Stand Up Boxes if you don't need to use them. There is getting a lot to remember here even if some parts are the same.

Remember to keep those drum beats very steady.

PAGE 49: 01:06:35

Another game page -In each box, circle the number of beats for the note or rest that is in the box.

PAGE 50: 01:07:31

Page 50.

Part 7 of our song. This part is just like part 3! Now you have to remember to play part 1, part 2, part 3, part 4, part 5 which is like part 1, part 6 which is like part 1, and part 7 which is like part 3 so it is like playing part 1 part 1 part 3 part 4 part 1 part 1 part 3. Play these parts in a row lots of times so you always remember which part to play.

Hearing the song makes it much easier to remember, don't you think? It is just like playing the first 4 parts, then starting over again.

Now cut out Stand Up Box for part 8.

Using your right hand red 2 finger you play with the first 3 drum beats, then hold down the last key with your red 2 finger because that is a half note while the left hand plays the last drum sound.

Practice part 8 until it is easy. Then play parts 5, 6, 7, 8 in a row so you get used to that last part. Then play the whole song! Keep it steady.

PAGE 51: 01:08:06

page 51

Wow! this is 2 sets of 5 lines that are used in music notation. The top set has a treble clef on it. That red line is the Famous G line.

The bottom set of lines has the bass clef on it. The green line in between the two dots of the bass clef is the Famous F.

And look, there is a line connecting the treble staff and the bass staff at the beginning as well as a pretty curved shape that is called a bracket.

And at the end there are two straight lines connecting the treble staff with the bass staff - one thin and one thick.

All of this together is called the Grand Staff. All piano music uses the Grand Staff. It does look pretty grand.

PAGE 52: 01:09:03

Now look at the Indian Drum music notation on page 52. You can really see those drum notes. In music notation, if you want keys to be played at the same time, the notes are just lined up top to bottom. If you draw a straight line up from every set of drum notes, you will touch the right hand notes that play with the drum notes. When you get over to the half notes there will be nothing above the drums notes that play when you are hold the half notes down.

You are playing the piano really well. I am very proud of you!

A direct link to this video is on www.anybodycanplay.com > Lesson Books.